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of battles and death-groans supplanted by the age of science and of art, of missions and of ever-widening civilization ; but Mr. Headloy and our Christian editorial brother, it would seem, would arrest the change in this new direction, and fire up the souls of men again with the pride and patriotism of glorious war !

Is it any wonder that few are found to respect our modern Christianity ? Who can respect it, while with one breath it glorifies Jesus Christ, and with the next, war, and pride, and selfish, war-fed patriotism ? When men manifest and avow sentiments so antagonistic, it is but an obvious inference that they hold one set insincerely. If they serve God sincerely, they do not serve mammon sincerely. But if their service done to 'mammon and his cause seems sincere, and their hearts seem to be on fire in it, or "almost" on fire, it need not surprise us if they lose the credit of being sincere in their professions of homage to Christ.

Finally, we suggest to our reverend brethren, that Satan has hands enough to do such work without the help of gospel ministers. Perhaps they could not do it so well *for him* ; yet the work belongs to them, and not, we respectfully submit, to you.

Let not this seem needlessly severe. If your minds incline to such a judgment, we beg you to fall back on the fundamental questions, 'Is the spirit of war, of martial glory, of pride and patriotism, as men of war use these terms, a *blessing* or a *curse to our race* ? Are these elements of spirit Christian or Satanic ? Are they of heaven, or of hell ? Judged by their fruits on the largest scale, have they converted men to God, or to Beelzebub ? Have they filled earth with peace, or with war ? Have they fired up human hearts with Christlike love, or Lucifer-like ambition ! Say, does the pride of the youthful, not religious, youth of our country, need such appliances to fan and fire it ? What is the verdict of conscience and of God ?

We are glad to hear such well-merited rebukes of conduct so strange and utterly inexcusable in professed ministers of the Prince of Peace. We have noticed a multitude of similar comments, some of them much more severe and scathing, in secular as well as religious journals. We shall return to this subject.

LARGE PREMIUM FOR A BOOK ON PEACE.

It is with much pleasure we copy from the *American Messenger*, an excellent periodical issued by the American Tract Society to the number, we believe, of 300,000 copies every month, the following generous offer, through that Society, from a venerable and much esteemed friend of our cause. It opens a wide and inviting field of usefulness, worthy of the best talent in the world ; and we hope there will be many able competitors on both sides of the Atlantic. A work, like the one here described, cannot fail, as part of the Tract Society's Evangelical Family Library, to do a vast amount of good ; and we hail the movement as a most auspicious omen for the Cause of Peace.

PREMIUM OF \$500 FOR A WORK ON PEACE.

A premium of five hundred dollars from an aged friend is hereby offered,

to be awarded to the author of the best approved treatise of not less than 300 nor more than 400 pages, on

“*THE RIGHT WAY, or the Gospel applied to the intercourse of Individuals and Nations.*”

“To secure the award, the treaties must inculcate on families, on neighbors, on the rising generation, and on all who have intercourse, the spirit of kindness, and the duty of revering justice, and doing *RIGHT*, and always endeavoring to avoid contention, and to maintain peaceful relations, in opposition to revenge or retaliation, or being governed by prejudice, passion, popular opinion, or false honor. After enlarging on these points, and enforcing prominently the duty of always doing right, or according to God’s revealed will, the idea must be made to stand out in bold relief, that *rulers* are as solemnly accountable to God, and as sacredly bound by his requirements, to do right, as the humblest citizen; and that all should be deeply concerned to treat other nations, or individuals of other nations, right, or according to the principles of benevolence.

“Said treaties must also show, that as individuals in civilized communities have taken measures to have their difficulties settled without resorting to physical violence, so nations ought to make arrangements by which *their* difficulties may be adjusted with reference to right and justice, and not by an appeal to arms, which in ordinary cases will give the victory to the strongest or the most crafty, without any reference to justice: show that nothing but perverseness prevents the nations from settling their difficulties by legal process; and that humanity and religion as imperatively demand that *powerful* nations should settle their difficulties by legal process, and not by the sword, as *feeble* ones, or states, or counties: bring to view the expense which the war spirit imposes on the United States and Europe in time of peace: press the idea that nothing is truly honorable in an individual or nation, which is not *right*, or in accordance with the will of God.

“It must concede, rather incidentally, that defensive war is admissible, but must show that the custom, usage, or institution of war, or war in general, is wholly unchristian. It must portray the evils of war, as seen in its enormous expense, its fearful destruction of property, its disregard of private and public justice, its wanton waste of human life, its fostering the foulest passions, often assimilating men to demons, its disastrous influence on the morals of individuals and communities, its tendency to impede the progress of the gospel, and consequently its destructive influence on the immortal interests of men. If war is contrary to the religion of Him who came to proclaim ‘peace on earth,’ it is not only wrong, but an enormous wrong, and it generally results, as a distinguished statesman has said, in seeing which party can do the other the most harm. Show that after all the waste of blood and treasure, war never settles the difficulty, but leaves that still to be settled by a negotiation or treaty. Show that the halo of glory which most poets and historians throw about successful warriors, whether they are right or wrong, debases our literature, and has a pernicious effect on the rising generation by enkindling a military spirit, and thus tending to excite false notions of honor—such notions as God abhors—and thereby to demoralize the conscience, and lead men to admire and pursue a course which the Bible condemns. The volume must be a safe and instructive companion at the religious fireside, and tend to make all serious Christians more deeply feel and more highly estimate the value of evangelical piety.

“As a means of avoiding war, must be urged the duty of nations to submit their difficulties to arbitration, or an umpire, and to include an article

to that effect in their treaties with one another. The idea is finally to be brought into view, that as nothing but a wrong spirit would prevent individuals or a group of men cast on a desolate shore, from endeavoring to make arrangements by which their difficulties should be settled without shedding of blood or violence, so nothing but a wrong spirit prevents nations from making similar arrangements. If arbitration is not the best method, how soon would a right temper make an arrangement for a congress of nations to establish wholesome laws for the regulation of their intercourse, and a court of nations to decide *finally* on principles of law and equity, and not by the sword, the difficulties that should exist.

"The whole must be treated so in accordance with the gospel as to make the volume a suitable addition to the 'Evangelical Family Library.' It must be intimated that the day will probably come, as correct principles prevail, when it will be deemed a vastly higher honor for a nation to have been the first to propose a scheme effectually to stay the effusion of blood, than for an individual to have invented the cotton-gin, to have floated successfully the first steamboat, or to have made the lightning so subservient to human agency, that men separated by oceans and continents may familiarly converse together. Such other topics may be introduced as are calculated to make individual broils or national wars appear grossly unchristian. Let it be shown, as we are assured, that war will cease as certainly as idolatry, and that, as friends of the human race, we are called on to use the means of delivering the world from the horrors of war, as well as the debasement of idolatry.

"Shew that a special application of the gospel, or special efforts, are as necessary to abolish war as the slave-trade or intemperance, or to promote the cause of missions; and that nothing but *special* effort has drawn the community to a due consideration of either of these objects. Show further that this cause may well claim the prayers of Christians, and the labors of the pulpit and the press, and that the state of feeling on this subject would soon become far more healthful if our 2,500 periodicals and our 3,000 pastors, or half, or a quarter of them should, as might be hoped, become decided advocates of this cause, or even one-fourth of those who profess to be governed by religious principles."

The above premium is to be awarded by a committee consisting of Rev. Joseph W. Parker, D. D., Cambridge, and Hon. William J. Hubbard, of Boston, Mass., and Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New York; and the aged friend has pledged a sum sufficient to perpetuate the circulation of said volume in the "Evangelical Family Library" of the American Tract Society. Manuscripts may be presented until January 1, 1855, and may be addressed (post paid) to Rev. Seth Bliss, 29 Cornhill, Boston, or to

WILLIAM A. HALLOCK,
150 Nassau-street, New York.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.

The friends of Peace in England had another grand demonstration at Edinburgh, on the 12th and 13th of October. We have no space for a report of its proceedings, and will merely say, that all accounts represent it as successful beyond the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. Arrangements had been made for the meetings to be held in Queen street Hall, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church; but the applicants for admission were so numerous, that they were obliged